Expansion of NCDC

188. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to expand National Co-operative Development Corporation, in order to work out a vibrant co-operative structure;

(b) if so, the details of the initiative; and

(c) what are the existing problems being faced by this sector and the action plan of Government to redress these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962 has been amended through the NCDC (Amendment) Act, 2002 which came into effect from 16.9.2002. The amendment to the NCDC Act enables diversification of the NCDC activities in the areas of livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry sericulture, horticulture and service sectors. Now, NCDC is able to undertake direct financing to cooperate institutions against security without State/Central Government guarantee. Also, the NCDC can augment its resources by receiving gifts, donations, grants from Government or any other agency in India and abroad.

(c) The existing problems being faced by the cooperative sector concerns the vital aspects of working of co-operative link lack of democratic functioning, professional management, accountability to members, timely and professional audit, timely conduct of general body meetings and elections etc. These are being proposed to be addressed through a constitutional amendment as per the Common Minimum Programme of the Government.

Impact of global warming on rice production

189. SHRI S.P.M. SYED KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent findings that the global warming has cut rice harvest by atleast 10 per cent whereas the rice production has to rise by one per cent every year;

(b) whether this trend will affect Indian farmers; and

(c) the details of rice production in the country during the last fivd years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The ICAR is aware of the recent findings of the International Rice Research Institute where they have indicated that increase in night temperature can result in reduction in rice yields. The reductions in rice production as referred above are estimates projected by different crop simulation models by considering the expected increase in average temperature and carbon dioxide. Efforts are in progress to incease the rice production by breeding for high yielding varieties, improving crop and water management practices and developing adaptation mechanisms to minimize climate change impacts.

(b) There is considerable uncertainty in the magnitude of global warming. The probable effect of this on Indian farming therefore, remains very uncertain and would depend on the actual change in temperatures, carbon dioxide and other climatic features of different regions, and adaptation strategies followed by farmers. Some preliminary studies indicate only a limited effect of global warming on crop yields provided irrigation is maintained and pests are controlled. Adjusting crop management by planting dates and by using different varieties can minimize in short-term most of the negative effects of global warming. This subject is now being intensively studied in ICAR.

(c) The details of rice production in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of rice production in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise

(a) Rice production in the country during the last five years

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1998-1999	86.08
1999-2000	89.68
2000-2001	84.98
2001-2002	93.34
2002-2003	72.65

(SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture, Govt, of India)

(b) State-wise production of rice in India during last 5 years ('000 tonnes)

State/UT	Years				
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Andhra Pradesh	11878.0	10637.8	12458.0	11389.8	7194.6
Arunachal Pradesh	114.1	134.8	132.7	134.6	152.5
Assam	3254.8	3861.0	3998.5	3854.0	3737.9
Bihar	6769.4	7251.9	5442.6	5202.9	4978.3
Chhattisgarh	—	—	2369.3	5073.7	2553.6
Goa	151.2	208.9	142.1	126.5	134.8
Gujarat	101.8	984.9	472.7	1040.1	596.4
Haryana	2425.0	2583.0	2695.0	2724.0	2468.0
Himachal Pradesh	117.8	120.4	124.9	137.4	85.7
Jammu & Kashmir	589.1	391.1	414.9	421.8	421.0
Jharkhand	—	—	1644.7	1821.7	2172.0
Karnataka	3656.9	3716.7	3846.7	3234.0	2237.0
Kerala	726.7	770.8	751.3	703.4	700.3
Madhya Pradesh	5060.6	6376.5	982.1	1692.7	899.6
Maharashtra	2467.6	2558.9	1929.2	2651.4	1849.0
Manipur	382.2	365.0	381.7	387.3	378.0
Meghalaya	149.7	170.7	179.0	189.0	181.9
Mizoram	109.2	88.4	103.7	105.7	109.2
Nagaland	209.6	132.4	230.0	237.3	225.0
Orissa	5391.5	5187.0	4614.0	7148.0	3243.6
Punjab	7940.0	8716.0	9154.0	8816.0	8880.0
Rajasthan	205.5	252.6	155.7	180.0	67.9
Sikkim	22.0	23.4	21.4	22.3	22.4
Tamil Nadu	8141.4	7532.1	7366.3	6584.0	5709.3
Tripura	491.5	505.7	513.4	587.4	542.6
Uttar Pradesh	11386.6	13231.0	11679.2	12856.0	8108.6

Staate/UT	Years				
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Uttaranchal	—	—	621.5	614.4	483.0
West Bengal	13316.5	13759.7	12428.1	15256.7	14389.3
A & N Islands	26.2	28.4	32.2	27.3	29.3
D & N Haveli	17.0	22.1	20.0	29.7	20.5
Delhi	6.0	6.7	5.0	18.0	5.9
Daman & Diu	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.0	4.3
Pondicherry	51.5	59.4	63.5	66.9	71.4
All INDIA :	86076.7	89682.9	84976.6	93340.0	72652.9

Expansion of KVKs in States

190. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand Krishi Vigyan Kendras in States, in view of giving priority to agriculture sector under Common Minimum Programme of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States, where expansion is proposed and whether Andhra Pradesh is also among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government have proposed to expand Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in all the 578 rural districts (as per India 2002) of the country by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during Tenth Plan.

(C) There are 29 States and 6 Union Territories in India. The proposal for expansion includes all the 29 States including Andhra Pradesh and 5 Union Territories, excluding Chandigarh. There is no rural district in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.